

broadcasting, and I look forward to future votes to further this goal, but in this instance, I had to cast my vote against this amendment so that we can maintain the Title XI program.

ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION
STAMP CEREMONY IN BARODA,
MICHIGAN

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 5, 1998

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a special ceremony being conducted in my district in the town of Baroda. Today, the residents of Baroda are celebrating the issuance of the Organ and Tissue Donation stamp. This stamp has long been of extreme interest to me, and I am pleased to see it finally released today.

Last November, I attended the Dedication ceremony in Washington, DC, and at that time I was given a large, poster-size copy of the stamp. Since that time, I have displayed it in my congressional office, providing all visitors with the powerful message of organ and tissue donation; it gives me great pleasure to know that this message will now be received by the entire country.

Around our State and Nation, recipients of organ and tissue donation can testify to the need for greater public awareness of this issue. Although many lives have already been saved, those life-saving numbers can certainly go up through greater public involvement, education and outreach. The stamp being released today can help greatly in this cause.

I'm pleased that the U.S. Postal Service chose Baroda as the site for one of the "issuance" ceremonies given the long-time involvement of Baroda resident Edward Heyn. For many years, Edward Heyn sought to commemorate organ donation with the issuance of a United States postal stamp. Through letters to my office and the Postal Service, he and thousands of other concerned citizens made a compelling case as to the importance of such a stamp. Although Ed passed away 4 years ago, his memory and willingness to help his fellow citizen will endure through endeavors like today's postage stamp.

As many of us know, the need for organs is greater than the supply. Across the Nation, over 60,000 people are waiting for organs, with over 2,000 of those in Michigan. Ed Heyn was fortunate to receive an organ, and he had the vision to realize that with the issuance of a postal stamp the number of donated organs could only increase. Every time someone uses a postal stamp with the "Share Your Life" image, they will think of the importance of organ and tissue donation, and perhaps in return they will be more likely to donate themselves.

Therefore, this postal stamp has a message that is two-fold: first to express the true life-giving power of organ and tissue donation, and second to raise awareness of medical issues, in hopes that the number of donations and lives saved per year will increase. It is wonderful to see Edward Heyn's vision manifested today, and it is only fitting to have this

ceremony in his hometown where many of his family, friends and neighbors could share in this wonderful experience. One person can make a difference and clearly, Ed made a difference for generations to come.

VARIOUS ITEMS OF INTEREST TO
TODAY'S YOUTH

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 5, 1998

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have printed in the RECORD statements by high school students from my home state of Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people today.

STATEMENT BY KARL CLONEY, JESSICA MARTIN AND JONAH MONFETTE REGARDING HEALTHY ALTERNATIVES

KARL CLONEY: Karl Cloney, from North County Union High School. Our topic is healthy alternatives.

The Newport area recently has suffered the loss of four teenagers killed in a drunk driving accident on the way back from partying in Canada. Recently, there was a town forum held to respond to this tragedy. The community came together to discuss the issues and some ways to create healthy alternatives.

JESSICA MARTIN: Our group came together to propose a project to start an area teen center. The center will be a safe place for teenagers to socialize in a healthy manner. We further propose that we buy a space as a long-term investment in area youth and the community as a whole. We are looking at a size that would be large enough for a cafe for snacks to be served, a dance floor, and a space for a pool and ping-pong tables, some arcade games and video games. We also want an outside area for volleyball, skateboarding, and roller blading. We would solicit funds as well as acquire grants and utilize state and federal funds set aside for alcohol-free events and activities and teenagers. We would like AmericaCorps and Vista personnel to staff the center full time. This would make our personnel more cost-effective and would include local, state and federal resources.

We would create a board of directors made up of parents, teens, business people and community leaders to oversee the center. Students would work in the center. This would give the teens responsibility, job skills, and the ability to work with adults to create their own place. The center would be a healthy alternative to hanging out on the streets to see our friends.

Our yellow ribbons symbolize the death of our young people, and also symbolize our hope and commitment to find healthy alternatives within our own community.

JONAH MONFETTE: The teen center could be put where the Department of Employment and Training is now. It is moving to the new building being built in Newport. It is an industrial building with space outside, and we want to buy the space so that it would be permanent.

Newport has high unemployment. The teen center would provide job skills for students helping with full-time staff.

The COURT: Thank you very, very much.

STATEMENT BY BRIAN HODGSON AND JESSICA RILEY REGARDING CHILD LABOR

BRIAN HODGSON: In our world today, there are 250 million people toiling in sweat-

shops around the globe, 250,000 working right here in the United States. These workers endure long hours in filthy, unsafe factories and plants for subsistence wages paying them barely enough to keep them alive.

A typical sweatshop contains unsafe numbers of people packed into poorly lit, dusty, disease-ridden workplaces, with no sufficient ventilation or running water. Supervisors yell, scream, threaten and curse at the workers and put constant pressure on them to work faster. For all their suffering, workers are rewarded with paychecks reflecting hourly wages of 20, 37, as low as six cents, often with unexplained fees and tolls removed from the take-home amount.

Any workers who dare to speak up, to complain about their working conditions or pay, are fired. If the workers try to defend themselves, to meet, to learn their rights, or organize a union, their employment is almost always illegally terminated. The most fundamental human and employment rights of these workers are being violated on a daily basis.

One million of these workers are children, sold or rented out by their parents, in countries such as India or Pakistan, into a life of hard, bonded labor at the hands of clothing and rug producers. Children who should be in school are working long hours in unsafe, abusive conditions. To these children, education is a fantastic privilege, and life a daily struggle.

The move to Third World countries, where the minimum wages are steadily dropping and where environmental and worker regulations are nonexistent, has become an all too common trend in big business. Some of the most heinous abusers of this form of labor produce staples in our everyday lives.

At a Disney sweatshop in Haiti, a worker who handles 375 Pocahontas shirts an hour is paid the minimum wage of 28 cents an hour, or \$10.77 a week, while the Disney shirts sell at Wal-Mart for \$10.97 each. A pair of Nike sneakers that sell in the U.S. for \$140 cost the corporation \$3.50 in offshore labor expenses. That is about a 97 percent profit.

These exploitative companies could easily afford to pay their workers a living wage, but greedily choose not to.

JESSICA RILEY: At the Student Progressive Coalition in Brattleboro Union High School in Brattleboro, Vermont, we have taken positive action against these practices. Devoting our time to these issues, we have gathered hundreds of signatures on a petition to the National Labor Committee calling for President Clinton to end sweatshop practices. We took part in the promotion of and attendance at the National Day of Conscience that took place here, in Burlington, on October 4th. We have educated our community through a candle-lit vigil, as well as taken our knowledge into an elementary school to inform students there. Our letters have also stimulated the local paper to editorialize on the issue. It is almost impossible to walk down the halls of the community center without viewing an informative poster or hearing an issue being discussed amongst the crowds.

By making the community more aware of this one virtually unknown issue, we help to create a more conscientious consumer. But awareness is only one part of the action needed. We also need the power of your law to help with the issue.

Mr. Congressman, the approval of your bonded labor bill is a huge and welcome step

in the fight to keep foreign items made by use of child labor being kept out of the country. He must not let the issue die with that. We need the U.S. to put money into the United Nations for inspections of shops around the world, as well as more money into the U.S. Department of Labor to increase inspections and sanctions right here at home. We also need laws that include prevention of any sweatshop products from being imported into the country.

BRIAN HODGSON: Although none of us on this earth actually choose to support these institutions by buying products without thinking of the effects, we do support them. If we keep buying these tainted goods, if a company involved with sweatshop labor continues to make a profit, then they will not give a thought to what they are doing, and these violations of justice will go on. We must take the time to research safe labor organizations. We must take the time to look at clothing labels. We must make sacrifices in order that these violations do not continue. By being educated, we can help workers in other countries and in our own get the rights they need and deserve.

STATEMENT BY NEALE GAY AND LIZ ROCHELEAU REGARDING EDUCATION AND WAGES

NEALE GAY: My name is Neal Gay and this is Liz Rocheleau.

Let us start by thank you for your time. We will be discussing what we consider to be a wage problem plaguing the United States. In this land of opportunity, dreams cannot be realized as socioeconomic, classes are divided into two groups, the haves and the have-nots. We do not need a faction that is able to control the wealth and prosperity of an entire nation due to their personal and immense wealth. We readily admit that those with higher education may be better suited for management jobs; chances are they worked hard to attain dreams, like becoming CEO of a billion dollar company. But those that work under them are not given an opportunity to earn much more than a living wage.

LIZ ROCHELEAU: Since 1979, blue collar workers earning a wage at or after the 20th percentile have seen their wages drop an astonishing 11.8 percent. These wages are still going down, and even though minimum wage has increased numerous times in recent history, inflation makes this increase not at all worthwhile. Even more interesting, though, those earning a wage in the top ten percentile are the only ones who have seen an increase at all. We see this as a case of the rich getting richer, and the middle class and the poor quickly descending the economic scale.

NEALE GAY: Marx and Engels wrote in *The Communist Manifesto*, "Of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeois today, the proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class. The other classes decay, and finally disappear in the race of modern industry. The proletariat is its special and essential product." If we take this as true, that the worker has more worth than the industrialist due to their work, then shouldn't the worker get a reasonable compensation for his output?

LIZ ROCHELEAU: We are not talking about a revolution. We understand that the Federal Government can't put a cap on what people earn, since capitalism grants private industry. What we want to know from you is: What has the government done to make wage distribution just, and what are their plans for the future?

Congressman SANDERS: All right. Very interesting.

DAVID WALKER

HON. KAREN L. THURMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 5, 1998

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, on July 6, the Nature Coast of Florida lost a longtime resident and advocate—David Walker.

For years, Dave Walker sought to balance economic development with environmental concerns in a changing Citrus County.

Dave Walker was an informed constituent who based his positions on facts. When he had something on his mind, he took the time to let me know his views.

He was always a gentleman who conducted himself in a professional manner. Soft-spoken, he nonetheless always got his point across; and you had to respect him, even if you disagreed with his position.

No person could question his integrity or commitment. All in all, you had to like and respect Dave Walker. He was indeed a great guy.

I want to express my condolences to his wife of 57 years Catherine, and to his children, grandchildren, and his great-grandchild on their loss.

For the RECORD, I would like to include an article from the Citrus Times and an editorial from the Citrus County Chronicle.

[From the Citrus Chronicle, July 10, 1998]

WALKER WILL LEAVE LEGACY OF INTEGRITY

There is a force in some men and women that sets them apart from other mortals, a fine force that others can see, discern and react to very naturally and without question.

David Walker, who passed away this week, was such a man of character.

Walker had a reserved force of character within him, a fierce force of honest integrity that infused his every action and word. He came to serve us and protect the public interest at just the right time.

Ten years ago this county stood to slide into a sad slough of unrestrained cancerous growth, a development that appeared to be inexorable. That growth threatened to overlay the natural beauties of this gorgeous green portion of Florida with one long serpentine stretch of asphalt and glaring storefront glass.

Citrus County was being sucked into a pattern of unbridled development that aimed to tear up and destroy irreplaceable wetlands in order to construct such things as apartment houses and parking lots.

Walker, along with a handful of other dedicated conservationists and environmentalists, or so these dedicated citizens were labeled, stood up to speak against such development, to speak for the greater good.

He listened to others and he worked unstintingly to build a consensus. Largely due to who he was, through the force of his character and his admirable ability to calmly discuss the facts without recourse to shrill emotion, he was able to convince decision-makers that it was unwise to allow such growth for short-term private profit.

Walker devoted countless hours to help draft a development plan for the county that would protect our natural resources while allowing more reasonable and thoughtful growth. With the same vision and drive, he worked on many other boards too, to the same end.

In his life, in his long service to his government as an agent of the FBI, and in his sub-

sequent service to the people of this county and state, Walker was a true patriot.

This county owes a great debt to David Walker, a man who was guided always by granite-hard principles of morality. He was truly a man you could learn from and look up to. His works and his memory will live on.

[From the Citrus Times, July 8, 1998]

LONGTIME ACTIVIST IN COUNTY DIES AT 82

(By Josh Zimmer)

The 1980s were boom times for Citrus County, a rural area experiencing the throes of development as well as the threatening consequences to the environment.

While both forces fought for pre-eminence, David Walker, a former FBI agent, fur trapper and wildlife photographer, did what few thought could have been done:

He found common ground.

Mr. Walker, formerly of Floral City, died Monday (July 6, 1998) in Tampa. He was 82.

Tuesday, Mr. Walker was remembered as a uniquely well-versed, open-minded person who could bridge development and environmental interests.

"I think he set the example for community activists engaging in a reasonable approach to improving our county," said Citrus County Commissioner Jim Fowler, who was a private business owner when he met Mr. Walker at planning meetings. "He could see several sides to an issue."

Mr. Walker, a vibrant public speaker who suffered from Parkinson's disease in recent years, was a "a perfect gentleman," Fowler said.

Mr. Walker, who moved closer to his daughter in Tampa in May, was born in South Portland, Maine. According to friends, he enjoyed recounting his youthful days spent in the state's vast woods, where he later became a fur trapper.

In 1940, he embarked on a long career with the FBI, which ended in 1966 and provided him with additional fodder for his storytelling abilities.

In addition, Mr. Walker was widely traveled, raising a family and holding onto a close marriage all the while.

"I would consider myself to have had a very successful life if I did one-quarter of what David Walker did. The man was remarkable," said Gary Maidhof, interim director of the county's Department of Development Services. Despite his hard-bitten law enforcement background, Maidhof said, "He could go on at length about a bluebird nest he established in his backyard."

One of Mr. Walker's great skills as a conservationist was attention to detail, remembered Maidhof, who said he got to know Mr. Walker through their work together on the county's first comprehensive development plan, approved in the mid-1980s, and other committees.

The plan, which guides development throughout the county, bears Mr. Walker's strong imprint, he said.

"That is a reflection to many of his influences," Maidhof said.

Another favorite cause of Mr. Walker's was conservation, and he actively supported land acquisitions, such as Jordan Ranch and Potts Preserve, Maidhof said.

In later years, as his health failed, Mr. Walker remained keenly interested in environmental issues, such as flood plain maps and ecosystem management "I would receive a phone call or a letter if there was an issue he felt strongly about," Maidhof said.

Friends said Mr. Walker struggled with poor health and the toll it took on Catherine, his wife of 57 years. In recent months,